

gress, (except for the execution of her inspection laws, and then they must not only be necessary and proper, but absolutely necessary,) and, even when laid, she agreed that her laws should be subject to the revision of Congress, and that the revenue should go into the National Treasury. She agreed to lay no duty on tonnage, to keep neither troops nor ships during peace, to make no compact nor agreement with another State, nor with a foreign power; nor to engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as to admit of no delay; and except in the last instance, for the reason there given, she agreed to do none of these things, but with the consent of Congress. Nor is this all. She gave to Congress the power, after 1807, to prohibit forever the importation of slaves. She agreed, in a controversy with a sister State, to be bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court—that Congress should have power to prescribe rules to her Courts as to admitting the records of another State. She has stripped herself of the power to place the citizens of another State on any other footing than her own. She has bound herself to deliver up fugitives from justice, and fugitive slaves, servants or apprentices. She has agreed not to divide herself into two States, nor to unite herself with another in forming one new State, without the consent of Congress.

"Nor is this all. She has not required that the judges and other officers of the Union should be bound by oath to support her Constitution and laws; but she has agreed that all her officers should be bound by oath to support those of the Union. And moreover, she has agreed that the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the Union should be of paramount authority in her own courts, held so by her own judges against the regulations of her own Constitution and laws.

"Nor is this all. She has yielded the regulation of commerce with her sister States; the power to regulate the value of domestic and foreign coins; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to grant copyrights and patents; to naturalize and to pass bankrupt laws; and her own laws for the election of her Representatives and Senators in Congress are subject to the revision of the Union, with the single exception of the place for choosing Senators.

"And extraordinary as all these concessions are, even these do not complete the list of her surrenders of sovereignty. She has subjected the persons of her citizens to the military control of the President, for purposes external to herself, viz: to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion in another State. She has subjected the whole of the property of her citizens to the taxing power of Congress, and agrees, if her law conflicts with hers, this shall yield to that. She has empowered the Union to establish Courts, not only of international, but of domestic jurisdiction, within her limits, and these Courts, in numerous instances, try her citizens, dispose of their property, without any regard to her laws, except as Congress might choose to adopt them, and she has totally independent of her. Thus, then, the State has stripped herself of sovereignty in two ways—first, by transfer; and secondly, by prohibition. Under the first head, she has vested in the Union all her international or foreign jurisdiction, all the regulations of trade with her sister States, and with the Indians—in a word, everything common to herself and the other States. Under the second head, she has renounced (never to be resumed but by an amendment of the National Constitution) large and important portions of domestic sovereignty, and has admitted the Government of the Union to a concurrent jurisdiction with her own State authorities over extensive and valuable branches of local jurisdiction, such as taxes, customs, courts, the militia, &c., and even in such cases of equal rights, she grants that her laws, and not those of the Union, shall give way if they conflict. And, to cap the climax of concessions to the Union, and of restrictions on herself, she binds all her officers under oath to support the Union, and lays down her State sovereignty in all its departments, executive, legislative, and judicial, at the feet of the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the Union, as the supreme law of the land."

In the course of the same speech, Mr. Grimké depicted with graphic vividness the consequences of secession to South Carolina, at the same time indicating the mode which, in his judgment, the General Government should adopt in dealing with a rebellious State:

"The Union can regard her in no other light than as a refractory rebellious member, resisting the laws of the Union; and liable, therefore, under the compact, to have her own, or the militia of any other State, marched into her territory to execute the laws of the Union, as was done in the insurrection of Shays, and the Whisky insurrection. But the Union has no occasion for any such measures. She needs not to draw a sword, nor march a single soldier into her territory. To Carolina, it would be said: 'We have made a law which we, and the great body of the States and people, regard as constitutional. You say it is not so, and resist the supreme law of the land. You have seized our Custom-House; you have expelled our officers; you have denied your obligations to us; you have declared Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort free ports, where all nations may trade at pleasure, in violation of our laws. We therefore pronounce you, in the presence of the world, an outlaw from the Confederacy, and rebels against the nation. But we shall not strike a blow, nor shed a drop of blood. We shall blockade your ports. We shall place our troops along the frontier of Carolina, to cut off her intercourse with the neighboring States.' Then, like the girdled tree, Carolina must perish. Foreign nations cannot notice her, or treat with her, without a palpable violation of the international rights of the Union. She can have on her seaboard neither exportations nor importations; nor can she along her frontiers, without smuggling. Of no avail, then, are her free ports, and custom-houses, and revenue systems."

"Let us now look back upon a preceding state of the case. Carolina has declared the Tariff a nullity; she has resisted the laws of the United States; she has seized the custom-house and forts, and dispossessed the officers of the Union. Congress has declared her in a state of rebellion, and her coast is beset with the navy of the Union. Is there any man so bereft of his senses as not to know that such a state of things would produce tremendous evils to South Carolina, totally separate from the horrors of war? Are we prepared to estimate the instantaneous depreciation of property, the fall of bank-stock, the ruinous state of private credit, and the freezing point to which bank credit and bank bills would immediately sink? If it concerned only the foreign creditor, or the creditor of other States, perhaps you would think it a light matter; but there is not a creditor in the State who would not receive a deadly blow, yet not more deadly to him than to the debtor. What becomes, then, of your Bank of the State, with its capital of almost nothing but debts? What becomes of your financial department and of your resources? Do you think that the public debt of South Carolina would sustain no depreciation? Those who look at such events with the eye of experience know what a shock it would sustain."

In conclusion, Mr. Grimké alluded to the terrible danger of slave insurrections, which he considered much more likely to occur when the support and protection of the Federal Government were withdrawn from the slaveholder. These insurrections would be followed by an immense depreciation of property, not only in negroes, but of all kinds of wealth, and at the same time the necessities of war would require an amount of taxation that could be enforced only by a military government, under which the liberties even of the whites would soon perish.

In the depreciation of their property, and in the forced loan already exacted to supply the exigencies of the rebel government, the people of South Carolina are already beginning to experience some of the evils predicted by Mr. Grimké as the result of secession more than

thirty years ago. And yet the present state of things is only the beginning—is only a faint foreshadowing of what they are doomed to suffer if the slaveholders persist in their rebellion.

The Express copies from The Leader as follows: "The Tribune professes to be much offended by a suspicion that Mr. Lincoln has been thought of sending the post of Secretary of State to Senator Seward."

How can any journal insert or copy such trash as the above? THE TRIBUNE has "promised" nothing of the sort. We have obtruded no advice upon Mr. Lincoln with regard to the formation of his Cabinet, and cannot be "chagrined" by any selection he may make. Should he make no worse choice than that of Gov. Seward, we see no reason for chagrin on the part of any one.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Despatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.
THE NEW-YORKERS' COMPROMISE.
The New-Yorkers have arrived with their compromise cut and dried. It is, in substance, to admit the territory south of 36° 30' as a State, with or without Slavery, as it may elect.

Mr. Douglas ridicules the proposition as wholly out of the question, since it can answer no good purpose, but really makes a bad matter worse. He asserts that under it the territorial question will be settled within six months, by excluding Slavery from every inch of our territory, and that will only add fuel to the present fire in the South. If the question were not sure to be promptly settled against the South, he thinks, possibly, good might come of it. But, as things stand, he considers the proposition mischievous, rather than composing.

J. S. P.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES.
The Republicans of the House have held conferences for two days past, and, in view of several important questions being under consideration, ordered their proceedings to be private. Although this injunction was unconditionally accepted, it has been grossly violated by certain members, who are more than suspected of being in collusion with notorious lobbyists. Means have been taken to expose them.

No concealment is desired in regard to the general character of the caucus deliberations, involving the proposed compromise, the previous history of which must be briefly stated to insure a correct understanding of the subject. The Committee of the border States on Friday night, by a majority vote, agreed upon various propositions covering the repeal of the Personal-Liberty bills, an amendment of the Constitution to prohibit any interference with Slavery in the States, without the consent of every State, a perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade, a bill to repress armed invasions of the States, and modifications of the Fugitive-Slave law, so as to remove the features obnoxious to the North and render it more efficient for the South. Mr. Hale of Pennsylvania proposed the following basis for settling the Territorial question:

The line of 36° 30' to be run through all the existing Territory of the United States, and in all north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited; south of that line neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures shall hereafter pass any law for or against African Slavery; and when any Territory, containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

The five Republicans on the Committee, Messrs. Hale and Nixon voted for it. Mr. Pettit did not vote. Mr. Sherman voted against it, and Mr. Vandever was necessarily absent. The Southern members sustained it unanimously. Mr. Crittenden waving his own proposition, which covered the recognition and protection of Slavery south of the line in the present and future Territory, for this substitute. It was asserted confidently that the border States could be restrained from joining the secession stamped upon this proposition.

Previously, that committee rejected Mr. Sherman's plan for admitting New-Mexico, and the Southern Members, on Thursday night, were willing to join in saying that no more territory should be acquired without the consent of two-thirds of the House, as well as the Senate. Mr. McClelland of Illinois, opposed any such compromise, and the South subsequently rejected it.

Mr. Hale submitted the above resolution to the Republican Conference yesterday. The indications then were decidedly adverse to its adoption, and strong expressions against it and other plans were uttered by Messrs. Lovejoy, Stevens, Bingham, Hickman and others, who have no hesitation about their views being known. No division was called, and a Committee of Six was authorized to summon further conferences when needed.

It may be stated that a majority of the Republicans would sustain the extension of the old Missouri line, pure and simple, through the present territory as a final settlement, regarding it as a vindication of the principle upon which the party was originally established. They will never concede the recognition and protection of Slavery south of it, either in the present or prospective territory.

THE CHARLESTON POSTMASTER.
A letter was received yesterday from Mr. Huger, Postmaster at Charleston, in reply to Mr. Holt's circular, in which he distinctly acknowledges the authority of the Government. He says: "I do consider myself responsible to the Government of the United States, in conformity with the existing laws, for all the postal revenues received by me as Postmaster at the City of Charleston." Again: "You will accordingly receive my quarterly accounts in a few days." He incloses a copy of the Ordinance concerning postal affairs, and does not consider it incompatible with his position. Mr. Huger was, and remained absent for two days after Mr. Holt's circular reached Charleston. But it is believed here the whole subject was discussed in secret session of the Convention, and he has acted under their instructions. This submission to Federal laws, and confession of dependence on the Government, which have been repudiated by resolutions, furnish a singular commentary on the boasted sovereignty of South Carolina.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE POST-OFFICE.
Large numbers of Secession documents from Charleston for distribution in other States have been stopped here and returned, because of an attempt to swindle the revenue by smuggling two pamphlets under one stamp.

NATIONAL SALUTE.
Three hundred guns are to be fired here on

the 8th of January—one-third in honor of the national flag, one-third in honor of Gen. Jackson's memory, and one-third for the hero of Fort Sumter. This example is worthy of imitation elsewhere.

THE RECENT TREASURY NOTE SALE.
Information was received at the Treasury yesterday that payments exceeding \$1,000,000 had been made on account of the recent sale of \$5,000,000 of Treasury Notes, and were only stopped by the closing of the offices. They will be completed to-morrow and Tuesday, but every dollar will be absorbed before the end of the week.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. ANDERSON FOR CHARLESTON.
Mrs. Anderson, who is a daughter of Gen. Clinch, has quietly started for Charleston, attended by a servant. The chivalry may interpose difficulties to her joining her husband, as they exercised surveillance over his brother's recent visit. It is believed that all his letters are opened and read by the Revolutionary Committee, before being delivered.

THE ACTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.
When Major Anderson's official correspondence shall be published, his conduct in moving from Fort Moultrie to Sumter will be fully vindicated in every respect, as being required by the safety of his command, and the certainty that the latter would have been seized by the South Carolina organization, had he not promptly abandoned his first position. Several of the volunteer officers in charge of Fort Moultrie, visited Major Anderson at Fort Sumter after that event, and told him frankly he had acted like a brave and true man, and performed his duty as a soldier.

THE SEIZURE OF FORTS AND ARSENALS.
The seizure of the Forts and Arsenals in Georgia and Alabama, is only a part of the programme long since blocked out here, and with the connivance of spies and traitors in the Cabinet. Secretary Floyd ungarrisoned them purposely to aid the conspiracy, and the Disunion Governors were fully apprized of their intended condition. The plan was to make a simultaneous movement through the South, but that has failed. Every one of these forts will be retaken in thirty days after the 4th of March, if there be power enough in the Government or people to protect the public property and execute the laws. And so far as the revenue is concerned, it will either be collected, or the ports refusing will be blockaded. The time for trifling has passed, and the traitors who are stimulating disunion may as well know it now as hereafter.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.
The President remains firm in carrying out the new and vigorous policy which has been adopted. He said recently, in reply to the suggestion of apprehended difficulty in inaugurating Mr. Lincoln, "If I live till the 4th of March, I will ride to the Capitol with Old Abe, whether I am assassinated or not."

The reinforcement of marines sent to Fort Washington, on the Potomac, only verifies the statement in my recent dispatch, that troops were to be concentrated in this vicinity as a precautionary measure for the protection of the public property here.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.
If a bill be made on the Pacific Railroad bill, as it came from the House, by all the professed friends of that measure, it may be still saved. To amend and return it, is to jeopard its success.

THE CHARLESTON COLLECTOR.
The Senate yesterday refused again to go into Executive session on Mr. McLintyre's nomination as Collector of Charleston, or to await the opening of the President's Message, which was lying on the table. The secessionists mean to resist the nomination by every Parliamentary expedient.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
On inquiring at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield Armory, and the Arsenal at Watertown, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass. The secession troubles, it is known, had not then commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott was engaged till 4 this morning on business connected with his appointment.
The arrival of 17 recruits from Philadelphia for the purpose of being drilled at the Marine Barracks at Washington has been magnified into undue importance. The Navy Department received dispatches this morning from the Commandant of the Squadron, and also communicating intelligence of the probable loss of the sloop-of-war Levant, which had not been heard from for 100 days. She was on her way from the Sandwich Islands to Panama, under command of Capt. W. H. Hunt. The Department has also in the hands of the most seaworthy vessel in the Navy. She was 800 tons burden, and carries 29 guns.

Senator Cameron taking the place of Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will leave both Senators seats from Pennsylvania vacant. It is understood the Hon. David Wilmot will fill one, viz: the vacated seat of Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Cowan, a distinguished lawyer of Westmoreland County, the other, vice Cameron. The reported selection of Mr. Cameron as one of Mr. Lincoln's advisers is received with much satisfaction in prominent Washington circles.

The President today communicated to the Senate several appointments, among them the names of Sam'l Lilly of New-Jersey, Consul-General at Calcutta, vice Hurlingham, deceased; R. M. Magraw of Baltimore, Consul at Liverpool, vice Tucker, deceased; H. C. Howard, Postmaster in Georgia, vice Williams, deceased.

United States Marshal Howe of the Northern District of New-York is here, trying to get funds to pay his subordinates and expenses accruing for taking the census.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.
The Crittenden Compromise seems to be gaining friends, who entertain the opinion that, if it were fairly presented to the people, it would be accepted by them as a basis of settlement. The main difficulty, however, in the way is that some parties are at present indisposed to offer it without assurance that others will receive it in a mutual spirit of accommodation for both North and South.

Officers from the City of New-York are here endeavoring to ferret out the complicity of the Government officers with the theft and sale of the State bonds taken from the Interior Department. The object is to prove that the Government was in the hands of the bonds, who are threatened with loss in consequence of the attempts to recover them.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA FORTS.

A PREMEDITATED AFFAIR.

The Attack upon the Federal Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

The following dispatch, dated at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, the 5th, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for THE TRIBUNE:

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
The pretext that it was necessary to take the forts here because the people would rise against them is the merest subterfuge. The only trouble was the people were not forward enough, and it was necessary to create an excitement in order to bring them to the proper pitch. The whole movement was but a part of a well-digested plan, clearly understood among the leaders of treason in the South, to take advantage of the inaction of the Administration, and put power into the hands of the rebels before reinforcements could prevent the seizure of public property.

The ostensible preparations of the Georgia troops to march to the assistance of South Carolina were really made with a view to the act now done in this State. It is believed that the movement was hastened by dispatches from the South Carolina Commissioners to the leading traitors in this city, and by the necessity of crowding the people toward immediate secession. The programme will now be rapidly carried out, the mask having been flung away, and all pretense of waiting for State action will be discarded.

The common talk of the town declares that all these movements are but preliminary to an attack upon the Federal Capital. Having a friendly country through which to march, and having possession of the forts and arsenals, they say that conquest would be easy. They rely on the supposed weakness of the Administration, and are elated with the ease with which they have gained the forts already taken. I give these as rumors only, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Important from Richmond.
RICHMOND, Jan. 6, 1861.

Gov. Floyd and Senator Mason have arrived here. Senator Mason will speak here on Tuesday night with a view to urge the policy of prompt secession. The Legislature will hold a private session at 10 o'clock to-morrow to mature some plan of action and avoid any conflict of opinion when they come to act in regular session.

I have carefully examined the sentiments of the members of both Houses, and I find that they generally favor secession.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins is here to urge that policy upon the delegates from this district. It is generally reported to-night that Gov. Leitch favors a central confederacy in his message. The measure appears to receive no favor.

Missouri.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1861.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate yesterday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report a bill calling a State Convention.

The Late Government Defalcation.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1861.

The friends of W. H. Russell residing in Lafayette County, Mo., have signed bonds amounting to a million dollars, which will be tendered to the Federal authorities for his release from prison.

From Springfield.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Gov. Chase and Ames Tuck had a protracted interview with the President elect to-day. Many contradictory reports are in circulation to-day in reference to Gov. Chase's visit. His alleged appointment as Secretary of State is strenuously insisted on by some of Mr. Lincoln's friends, while others assert that a tender of the same position has been made to Mr. Seward.

Mr. Cameron's appointment is decidedly unpopular among Western politicians. The State Legislature meets on Monday next. The members are nearly all in town. They are unanimous in their expressions of the strongest sympathy with the Union, and Mr. Cameron's reelection is expected to come off on Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senators.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

A project is discussed to-night among political circles (appoint a Committee of friends to reconcile the interests of Messrs. Caven and Wilmot, both candidates for the United States Senate). It is recommended that one of the parties take the long Senatorial term, and the other the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Cameron's resignation.

Message of Gov. Barton of Delaware.
WILMINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Gov. Barton's message opens with the usual congratulations, and then takes up the all-absorbing topic of the hour. The prevailing theory of the Government and good will which actuated the framers of the Government is deplored. That Delaware has ever remained firmly determined for Union is made the subject of gratitude and pride. The cause of all the trouble is stated to be the persistent war of the Abolitionists against the Government, and the teaching of the people—that Slavery is a crime and a sin, until it has become the opinion of a large portion of one section of the country. The only remedy for the evils now threatening is a radical change of public sentiment in regard to the whole question. The North should retire from its untenable position immediately.

The Florida Convention.
TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Judge McGehee of Madison was elected permanent President. The meeting was opened by a reading of the Declaration of Independence. During the annual resolutions were offered declaring the right of Florida to secede, declaring the cause for its exercise, and the duty of the State to prepare for it. Discussions resulted as to the policy of the immediate passage. The taxes and the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom, having nothing to lose from the destruction of the Government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of our Union, and to leave the wreck to the hands of the alien North have denounced it as "convenient with hell."

Florida Legislature.
TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

From the sentiment of prominent members, it is unquestionable that the Legislature will not act without nature delirium. There is no excitement here, but all are looking calmly toward future events.

The Kansas Slaves.
ATCHISON, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Rev. Mr. Mahan, agent of the Methodist Church, reports having received, up to the 1st of this month, principally from Illinois, supplies to the amount of 175,000 pounds, which have been distributed through the churches and stewards of that church to the destitute throughout the Territory. Considerable money has been received also, which has been expended in the purchase of supplies here and the payment of freights.

The Union of the city published a statement that there is great suffering among the Potawatomi there. They have a fine reservation, and depend principally upon their crops for subsistence, which totally failed the past season.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.
PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Baltimore, sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, with 31 passengers.

The steamship North America, hence for Liverpool next Saturday, will touch at St. John's Newfoundland.

From Denver City.
FORT KEARNY, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express, with sixteen passengers and \$150 in cash, passed at 2 p. m. for St. Joseph.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1861.

Mr. THOMSON (Opp., N. J.) presented the resolution of a public meeting in New-Jersey, in favor of sustaining the Union, and read on the table.

Mr. MASON (Opp., Va.) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War give the Senate a copy of any orders issued from the Department to the officers commanding the fortifications in South Carolina, since the 1st of November. Also, a copy of any orders or recommendations of the Secretary of War, for or against the forts and arsenals in Virginia, or any of the States of the South, by the Commander-in-Chief, and if any action or order was issued in pursuance thereof. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a petition of Moses Will of Massachusetts, asking that an amendment to the Constitution be made, that it may recognize the existence of God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SIDDELL'S resolution to expel the Associate Press reporter from the reporter's gallery, was taken up. After a brief discussion, he withdrew it.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. On motion of Mr. GWIN (Opp., Cal.), the Pacific Railroad bill (House bill) was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD said that he should vote for the bill, although he had some objections to it. He preferred the more northern route, and should vote for this proposition, as it had been the great object of his life to secure such a grand result. The great evil of our times is sectionalism. Every man calls on every other man for compromise, and to devise some new means to cement together the States, which, it is apprehended, are in danger of falling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the evil, but there was one for which he was prepared to vote. He wanted it to be known that at every day and hour it was apprehended the Union was falling to pieces; yet the Congress had placed on the statute books, as yet unexecuted, an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to bind together the North and the South, the East and the West, by a material bond. It is a great measure of conciliation, pacification, compromise, and of union. The bill gives exact and equal justice to all. There is one interest and civilization at the North, another interest and civilization at the South. This measure equally gives to the progress and development of the Northern civilization, as well as that of the South. He thought the only way to be safely returned. The advance of railroads and the spread of civilization will develop the industry of the North and the South, and give material property and aggrandizement to both. States, surpassing all that would be accomplished by any other plan that could ever be pursued by the Government.

In thirty years the wealth and population of the United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the Canal in New-York, connecting the great lakes with tide-water. The Pacific Railroad was no sectional work, but a great national enterprise, embracing the Pacific coast and the Atlantic nations.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.) said that, after what he had heard, he could not hope that his amendment would be accepted. He claimed that the great North-West would not only not be benefited but injured by this bill. He would not vote for it. He had been told that the bill would save the Union. If so, he was willing to vote for it. He was a Union man, and if the South were willing to take money for their principles, he would give it, provided that when they got it they would leave the Union. Mr. Rice then offered an amendment providing for another route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend so as to make the route run from the mouth of the Kansas River.

Mr. GWIN hoped that no amendments would be put on the bill unless they were of vital importance. Although he was in favor of the proposed terminus, he thought it dangerous to load the bill with amendments.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said that he was in favor of perfecting the bill. It was right that both branches of Congress should deliberate upon and perfect any measure.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) thought the amendment of the Senator from Missouri right, and should vote for it. He also thought we ought to perfect the bill and make it as good as possible.

Mr. FOST (Rep., N. Y.) said that he should vote for the substitute of the Senator from Minnesota, and if that failed, he would vote for the House bill. He was and always had been in favor of any road connecting us with the Pacific Coast.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. PUGH, LATHAM, FENNER, POLK, and others. Mr. Seward's amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 35; Nays, 23.

Mr. BRAGG (Opp., N. C.) offered an amendment that the acts of the corporation be submitted to Congress and approved before the bill takes effect.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Opp., La.) was opposed to conferring the privileges of the bill on any corporation. He would not give it to any citizen of the United States choosing to take advantage of them. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. DAVIS, BAKER, and others. Adjourned till Monday.

Address of Gov. Hicks of Maryland.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1861.

Gov. Hicks has published an address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It fills two columns of The American, and bounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extra-its: "The secession of the Southern States is a direct and deliberate attempt to divide this Government into two independent States. The secession would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could be regarded as a more reckless and desperate attempt to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833, Maryland, and every other State in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that the people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson, and yielded their opinions and blood to modern secessionists, have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined, so that both sections can understand it. Do any really understand her position? Who that wishes to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and aid, and to demand from the North the repeal of offensive, unconstitutional statutes, and appeals to it for new guarantees; that she will wait reasonable time for the North to purge her statute books and to do justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are unanswered, she will secede, and to pay her taxes and to fight, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom, having nothing to lose from the destruction of the Government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of our Union, and to leave the wreck to the hands of the alien North have denounced it as 'convenient with hell.'

The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, with scarcely an exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession; and against our judgment, and in the face of our duty, we are to be precipitated into this revolution, because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equals? Or shall her opinions control our actions? After we have solemnly declared for ourselves, as every man must do, as we are forced to yield our opinions to those of another State, and thus, in effect, obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands?

The men who have embarked in this scheme to convene the Legislature will spare no pains to carry their point. The whole plan of operation in the event of the secession of the Legislature is, as I have been informed, already marked out, the list of Embassadors to be visited the other States is agreed on, and the resolutions which they hope will be passed by the Legislature, fully committing this State to secession, are said to be already prepared.

In the case of a secession I cannot have long to live and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that Government inherited from our fathers, established as it were, on the rocks of heaven, and to see the people of this State, and thus, in effect, obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands?

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Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, Arkansas, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The largest meeting ever held in Crawford County took place to-day. Henry Walcott presided. Resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously, declaring that the institutions of the Slaveholding States ought to be maintained at every hazard, and to the last extremity; that we view the Personal Liberty bill, passed for the purpose of cutting